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64TH CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Record Shows Appropriations Exceeding by More than Half Billion Past Year's Expenditures.

Washington, D. C. — The first session of the Sixty-fourth congress, which adjourned Friday, Sept 8, was concerned chiefly with national defense.

When the gavel fell congress had directed reorganization and re-equipment of the army and navy for defense of the country at the unprecedented cost of \$655,000,000, with authorizations that will increase the total in three years to nearly \$800,000,000. With all other expenditures, appropriations were brought to the grand total of \$1,637,583,682, the greatest aggregate in the country's history, and exceeding that for the last fiscal year by more than half a billion dollars.

Expenditures, necessitated by preparedness and the calling into action of military forces to meet the Mexican emergency, demanded revenue legislation in the closing days of the session. Congress responded by doubling the normal tax on incomes, creating an inheritance tax, munitions tax and miscellaneous excise taxes to raise \$305,000,000, and by directing the sale of \$130,000,000 Panama Canal bonds.

Congress established a tariff commission, a government shipping board to rehabilitate the American merchant marine; a workmen's compensation commission to administer a new uniform compensation law; a farm loan banking system; a child labor law; enlarged the system of self-government in the Philippines and enacted many other important laws which had been contemplated by the administration.

Most important legislative enactments of the session, exclusive of laws for national defense, included the following:

Government ship law — Appropriating \$50,000,000 to operate ships in foreign and coastwise trade when unable to lease them to individuals or private corporations.

Child labor law — Denying interstate commerce to products of mines and quarries employing children under 16 years of age and factories, mills, canneries and other establishments employing children under 14 years.

Rural credits law — Establishing a farm loan board in control of a system of farm loan mortgage banks.

Workmen's compensation law — Providing uniform sick and accident benefits for employees of the Federal government and benefits to dependents in case of death.

Emergency revenue law — Providing for doubling the normal income tax on the lowest class; making an additional surtax ranging from 1 per cent on that portion of incomes exceeding \$20,000 to 13 per cent on amount of incomes in excess of \$2,000,000; levying a graduated tax of 1 to 10 per cent on inheritances ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000; a 10 per cent net profit tax on manufacturers of munitions, 5 per cent net profit tax on manufacturers of materials entering into munitions; a license tax on actually invested capital stock of corporations capitalized at more than \$99,000; wine, beer and liquor excise taxes and miscellaneous stamp taxes.

Good roads law — Providing for cooperative Federal aid to the states for construction of highways and appropriating \$75,000,000 to be spent in five years.

Postal savings law — Amendment increasing the amount which individuals may deposit from \$500 to \$1000 with interest, and a additional \$1000 without interest.

Federal reserve — Amendments, including amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law permitting officers and directors of member banks to become officers and directors of not more than two other non-competing banks; amendments permitting national banks to establish foreign branches, liberalizing regulations for discounting commercial paper and permitting member banks in towns of 5000 or less population to act as agents for insurance companies.

Railroad legislation — Creation of a joint sub-committee of senate and house interstate commerce committees to investigate necessity for further legislation for railroads and the Interstate Commerce commission, question of government ownership of public utilities and comparative worth of government ownership as against government regulation.

Railroad eight-hour day law — Establishing eight hours as the standard for reckoning the compensation of railroad employees operating trains in interstate commerce after January 1, 1917, and providing for a commission of three to investigate the effects of the three-hour standard, present wages not to

reduced during the investigation, nor for 30 days thereafter, and work in excess of eight hours to be paid for at a pro rata rate.

Tariff — Creation of a non-partisan tariff commission of five members to investigate and advise congress on tariff revision; repeal of the free sugar provision of existing tariff law; amendments increasing duties on dyestuffs to encourage manufacturing dyestuffs in the United States; enactment of an anti-dumping provision to prevent dumping of foreign-made goods at less than foreign market prices; authorization for the President to retaliate against foreign nations prohibiting importation of goods from the United States by laying an embargo against imports from offending nations.

Cotton futures act — Providing a prohibitive tax on cotton sold for future delivery in fictitious or wash sales.

Philippines — Law to provide for a more autonomous government of the islands, enlarging self-government, reorganizing election laws, establishing an elective senate and promising independence whenever, in the judgment of the United States, the Philippine people demonstrate capability for it.

Appropriations for all purposes were:

Agriculture	\$ 24,945,852
Army	297,596,530
Diplomatic and consular	4,355,086
District of Columbia	12,841,907
Fortifications	25,745,560
Indian affairs	10,957,844
Legislative and executive	37,925,690
Military Academy	1,225,043
Navy	113,309,095
Pennsylvania	158,065,000
Postoffice	322,937,979
River and harbor	40,596,135
Sundry civil	128,229,235
Permanent appropriations	131,074,873
Shipping bill	50,100,000
Deficiencies	71,200,000
Rural credits	6,100,000
Good roads	6,000,000
Floods	2,000,000
Grand total	\$ 1,637,583,682

In addition to the total there were authorizations for expenditures in future years, including naval, good roads, tariff commission and other expenditures to bring the total to approximately \$2,000,000,000, but these amounts do not properly apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year.

In addition congress enacted an unusually large amount of miscellaneous legislation, including reorganization of the patent office; provision for trial of space system in place of weight system for payment for railroad mail service and leaving to the Interstate Commerce commission determination of the method and rate of pay; creation of a National Park bureau in the department of the Interior; establishing warehouse regulations for cotton and grain and providing a new grain grading law; extension for a year of the government War Risk Insurance bureau; uniform law making bills of lading negotiable.

Proposed legislation which failed of enactment and has gone over until next winter includes the immigration bill; the corrupt practices act to limit campaign expenditures for election of the President, Vice President and members of congress; a vocational education bill passed by the senate; conservation legislation, including the public lands water power bill, the Shields navigable streams water power bill, which failed in conference; the oil leasing bill, including relief for California oil men; a flood control bill which passed the house and a bill to establish citizenship for natives of Porto Rico.

Four treaties were ratified by the senate. The most important were the long-pending Nicaraguan convention providing for the acquisition of a canal route and naval stations rights in the Bay of Fonseca for \$3,000,000 and that ratified in the closing hours providing for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. Another was the treaty with the Republic of Hayti providing for an American financial protectorate. The much-disputed pending treaty with Colombia, after several years of consideration, was favorably reported from the foreign relations committee with an amendment reducing from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the proposed amount to be paid for the partition of Panama.

French Plants Visited.

Paris — Members of the American Economic Mission, now visiting France, were received Saturday by David Mennet, of the National Association of Economic Expansion, and also conferred with representatives of various industrial groups concerning ways of developing the commercial relations of the two countries. During the stay in Paris the members will visit the principal industries and the biggest establishments working for the army.

JAPAN WOULD PUT ADVISERS IN CHINESE MILITARY ACADEMIES

Pekin — In addition to demanding police power in South Manchuria and inner Mongolia as one of the terms of the settlement of the incident at Cheng Chiatun, in Eastern Mongolia, Japan, it was learned in government circles here, has also secretly suggested to China that the employment of Japanese military advisers at the large Chinese centers and of Japanese instructors in the Chinese military schools would be highly desirable.

The Chinese press says the granting of the Japanese demands would mean the abandonment of Chinese sovereignty in inner Mongolia and in South Manchuria.

China's dependency upon Japan for money, it is maintained in semi-official quarters, renders her unable to ignore either the Japanese demands or suggestions unless financial assistance is found elsewhere.

Wang Hung-Nien, the Chinese commissioner who investigated the incident at Cheng Chiatun, is reported to be a publisher for defense.



JOSEPH H. COIT
Joseph H. Coit, president of the publishing house of Moffat, Yard & Co., has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of the American Defense Society.

dent at Cheng Chiatun, in which six Japanese and four Chinese soldiers were killed in a clash between troops of the two garrisons, reports that the trouble began with a street fight between a Japanese civilian and a Chinese soldier. Japanese soldiers attempted to force their way into the Chinese barracks to arrest the soldier. A Japanese soldier, the commissioner says, slashed the Chinese sentry with a sword, where upon firing began.

Revenue Bill in Effect Now; Stamp Tax Is Abolished

Washington, D. C. — When the new general revenue bill became effective Saturday business men throughout the country were relieved of the stamp taxes which they have been paying since December 1, 1914, and which were to have continued until December 31 of this year.

The stamp taxes repealed include those paid on telegraph and telephone messages, parlor-car seats and berth tickets, bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of stock, transfer bills of sale, promissory notes, express and freight manifests and bills of lading, bonding instruments, conveyances, insurance policies, entry of goods, passage tickets, protests, perfumery, cosmetics and chewing gum.

Greece Awaiting Allies' Decision.

London — Great importance is attached in dispatches of Saturday to Reuter and the Exchange Telegraph to the conference at Athens between the entente ministers and Premier Zaimis.

The Greek premier seemingly made no definite statement regarding the Greek government's intentions, but sounded the feeling of their governments regarding the feeling of Greece's departure from neutrality. The ministers replied that they welcomed proposals from the Greek government, which they would submit to their own governments.

Villa Chase to Start.

Chihuahua City — Mexican government troops are preparing to take the field in a vigorous offensive against Villa and his bandits, reported to be in the Santa Clara canyon. This announcement was made by General Jacinto Trevino, following a conference with Generals Matias Ramos, Domingo Arrieta and Elsonido. General Trevino withheld details of the plans formulated, but said 15 pieces of artillery have been sent for the campaign.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest

About Oregon

Oregon Victims Alleged to Have Lost \$30,000 to Promoter

Eugene — Officers of the United States government are investigating the record of F. G. Mathison, San Francisco real estate dealer, arrested in Oakland, Cal., Monday, according to a statement made here by District Attorney J. M. Devers. Attorney Devers also stated that the authorities believe that Mathison, who is charged with having obtained title to real estate in Lane and Linn counties worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000 in exchange for bogus abstracts of title to Texas land, did not operate alone and that other arrests revealing a conspiracy to defraud on an extensive scale are probable.

District Attorney Devers prepared requisition papers for Mathison, to be signed by the governor. In the event a Federal charge is preferred the state will likely turn the prisoner over to the Federal authorities for trial, he said.

In one of the letters in the possession of the officers Mathison is said to have written that he had "unloaded the Oregon stuff" and had done very well. The "Oregon stuff" referred to is alleged to have been land to which he had obtained title in exchange for alleged worthless abstracts of title to Texas land.

Attorney Devers stated that in the cases he had investigated, the abstracts of title which on their face were genuine and set up a clear chain of title purported to have been made by an abstract company which did not exist. The records in the county in which the Texas land is located contain no record of such abstracts.

The land Mathison purported to convey to the Lane county farmers alleged to have been swindled of their farms, belongs to Mrs. H. M. King, reputed to be a multi-millionaire, of Corpus Christi, Tex. It is part of her ranch, which consists of a Mexican grant that has never been subdivided. Her agent, Attorney Robert Kleberg, in a letter to District Attorney J. M. Devers stated that Mathison was unknown to him.

From Andrew Bossen, who swore to the complaint against Mathison, title to Lane county land worth \$10,000 and \$600 in personal property was obtained in exchange for an abstract of title calling for 320 acres of the Texas land. Bossen announced some time ago that he had sold his farm and that he was going to Texas to develop his newly acquired land.

From Pierce & Dehel, of Pleasant Hill, title to a 320-acre tract of Lane county land was obtained by Mathison.

Marvin Martin, of Brownsville, Linn county, gave a deed for 378 acres of Oregon land and a note for \$2800 for an abstract of title to 480 acres of Texas land.

S. J. Johns, of Myrtle Creek, Douglas county, was about to complete an exchange of his property for Texas land offered by Mathison. He took Mathison's abstract of title to an attorney. There was some question as to Texas law and letters of inquiry written to attorneys in Texas revealed that the abstracts of title were not genuine, it is stated.

Baker Mill is Burned.

Baker — Fire destroyed the sawmill of the Oregon Lumber company at South Baker Monday afternoon, causing a loss of \$40,000, with no insurance. The blaze is believed to have started by Powder-like sawdust in the engine room, igniting from the fire under the boilers. In an instant the entire mill was ablaze and burned rapidly. For a while the entire \$100,000 plant and many other buildings were threatened, but the Baker fire department and 150 men worked heroically and kept the flames from spreading. Several cars of lumber were pulled to safety just in time.

Man 100 Years Old Dies.

Salem — George W. Bennett, aged 100 years and 6 months, died Monday at the State Insane hospital. He had been a patient of the hospital since 1910 and previous to that time was an inmate of the Soldier's Home at Roseburg. Mr. Bennett was born in New York and served through the Civil war. He had no known relatives and the body is being held pending instructions from Bennett's guardian, Captain J. A. Duchannan, of Roseburg.

Heavy Rain Causes Loss to Growers.

Sheridan — The showers of Saturday settled down into a steady drizzle, threatening wholesale damage to grain and hops. Hop-picking commenced with the growers anxious to get the crops in. They estimate a 20 per cent loss already—100 bales of the 500 that was estimated as the season output from this section.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland — Wheat — Bluestem, \$1.30; forty-fold, \$1.28; club, \$1.27; red five, \$1.28; red Russian, \$1.26.

Flour — Patents, \$6.20; straights, \$5.60 @ 6; exports, \$5.60; valley, \$5.80; whole wheat, \$6.40; graham, \$6.20.

Millfeed — Spot prices: Bran, \$23.50 per ton; shorts, \$25.50; rolled barley, \$35 @ 36.

Corn — Whole, \$42 per ton; cracked, \$43.

Hay — Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon \$16.50 @ 18 per ton; timothy, valley, \$15 @ 16; alfalfa, \$14.50; wheat hay, \$12.50 @ 13.50; oat and vetch, \$12 @ 12.50; chest, \$11; clover, \$10.

Butter — Exchange prices: Cubes, extras, no bid, 30c asked. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, \$2 @ 34c; butterfat, No. 1, 31c; No. 2, 29c, Portland.

Eggs — Oregon ranch, exchange prices, current receipts, 27c dozen. Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 28 @ 30c; selects, 32c.

Poultry — Hens, 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2c per pound; broilers, 16 @ 17c; turkeys, live, 18 @ 22c; ducks, 11 @ 14c; geese, 9 @ 11c.

Veal — Fancy, 12 1/2 @ 13c per pound.

Pork — Fancy, 12 1/2 @ 13c per pound.

Vegetables — Artichokes, 75c @ \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 30 @ 50c per crate; cabbage, \$1.75 per hundred; peppers, 4 @ 5c per pound; eggplant, 6 @ 7c; lettuce, 20 @ 25c per dozen; cucumbers, 25 @ 50c per box; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 75 @ 85c per dozen; corn, 10 @ 25c.

Potatoes — New, 90c @ \$1.15 per hundred; sweets, 3 1/2 @ 4c.

Onions — California, \$1.50 per sack; Walla Walla, \$1.50 per sack.

Green Fruits — Apples, new, 75c @ \$1.85 per box; cantaloupes, 60c @ \$1.60 per crate; peaches, 40 @ 75c per box; watermelons, 1 1/2c per pound; plums, 75c @ \$1 per box; pears, \$1.25 @ 1.50; grapes, \$1.10 @ 1.75; casabas, 1 1/2c per pound.

Sack Vegetables — Turips, \$1.25; carrots, \$1.25 @ 1.35; beets, \$1.25 @ 1.50.

Hops — 1915 crop, nominal; 1916 contracts, 9c, nominal.

Wool — Eastern Oregon, fine, 23 @ 26c per pound; coarse, 30 @ 32c; valley, 30 @ 32c.

Casars Bark — Old and new, 4 1/2c per pound.

Cattle — Steers, prime, \$6.50 @ 6.75; good, \$6 @ 6.50; common to fair, \$5 @ 5.50; cows, choice, \$5 @ 5.50; medium to good, \$4.50 @ 5; ordinary to fair, \$4 @ 4.50; heifers, \$4 @ 5.75; bulls, \$3 @ 4.25; calves, \$3 @ 6.

Hogs — Prime, \$9.55 @ 9.65; good to prime mixed, \$9.50 @ 9.60; rough heavy, \$8.75 @ 9.25; pigs and skips, \$8.25 @ 8.75.

Sheep — Lambs, \$5.50 @ 8.25; yearling wethers, \$5.75 @ 6.50; old wethers, \$5.50 @ 6; ewes, \$3.50 @ 5.50.

No Slump in Produce Market.

Tacoma — There was no slump in the produce market as a result of jobbers loading up with the expectation of a railroad strike and high prices when it opened Tuesday after being closed two days. None of the Tacoma jobbers overloaded, although all had good stocks on hand when they opened. The arrivals were heavy, especially in cantaloupes and peaches, including several cars of Elbertas. Elbertas are now 75 cents a box and dealers are advising housewives to make their preserving purchases now, as the price will likely not drop any lower. The shortage of the crop and heavy Eastern demand is responsible for the high price this year.

Although beef prices dropped half a cent a pound on the opening of the market, pork and mutton advanced from half a cent to 2 cents a pound. Dressed hogs advanced from 12 1/2 to 14 1/2 cents a pound, and Diamond T. C. lambs from 14 to 16 cents a pound. Hog products in the East have advanced heavily during the past month and the result is being felt here. Heavy export trade is thought to be responsible, as there is no shortage in the hog crop in the Middle West. Mutton, because of high prices last spring, caused heavy selling of the parent stock, with the result that there were fewer 1916 lambs than there otherwise would have been.

Cheap Peaches Are Not Expected.

Portland — The peach market holds firm, and, in the opinion of Front-street dealers, will continue so throughout the season, as there is not likely to be any over-supply. The best yellow peaches are held at 65 and 75 cents a box. The market is about 20 cents over the level customary at this time of the year. Cantaloupes were in large supply and weak. Prices had a wide range of \$1 to \$1.60 a crate, according to quality. Buyers gave the preference to California cantaloupes at the higher prices over Toppenish stock.

STREETCAR MEN GET OTHER UNIONS' AID

Labor Trouble in New York Extends to 75,000 Workers.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE ORDERED

Stage Hands, Longshoremen, Bartenders, Machinists, Moulders, Printers and Brewers Aid.

New York — A strike of stage employees, longshoremen, brewery workers, machinists, bartenders, moulders and printers in sympathy with the unionized carmen who quit their places four days ago, was decided upon at a meeting of the heads of their unions Sunday night, according to an announcement by Hugh Frayne, state organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

A resolution was adopted calling on all unionized wage earners in Greater New York, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains and New Rochelle to sanction a strike "in support of the contention of the street railway men of their right to organize."

The resolution recommended that the workers in the various trades "lay down their tools until the employers are forced to recognize the carmen's union." According to State Organizer Frayne, approximately 75,000 men and women are enrolled in the unions that were represented at the meeting Sunday night.

Before a sympathetic strike can be declared, however, it was explained by the union leaders, it will be necessary for them to call mass meetings of their respective unions and put the proposition to a vote of the members. The delegates at the meeting, it was said, assured William B. Fitzgerald, organizer of the carmen's union, that their members were "willing to fight to a finish, morally, physically and financially in the interest of trade unionism."

Officials of the railway companies, when informed of the action of the union leaders, asked whether the building trades were to be included in the recommendation for a sympathetic strike. They were told that no action with respect to these unions had been taken.

The meeting of the union delegates followed a meeting held earlier in the evening at which Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and officials of the Central Federated Unions in New York and Brooklyn, as well as the heads of carmen's union, were present.

Undivided moral and financial support of all trade unionists in Greater New York was pledged in a resolution adopted at this conference by the striking carmen.

Undersea Liner Commerce to Be Abandoned by Germany

New York — Despite the success of the Deutschland venture, Germany is prepared to abandon, for the time being at least, her merchant submarine program because of failure of the Bremen to reach an American port, according to reports that have been received from abroad.

From an official source it has been learned that the Bremen eluded the British Channel patrol and should have arrived in America 10 days ago. The absence of the vessel has convinced maritime experts that the submarine has been lost at sea. It is probable that her fate never will be known. The September seas are admittedly hazardous and this fact may explain the fate of the Bremen. There is practically no chance for submarines to make the undersea passage in the winter.

One report which has gained favor here is that Germany intended to send several submarines across the sea and the first one reaching here was to be termed the Bremen. The losses of others, this rumor said, were to be concealed. This is hardly possible, however, as the British admiralty is known to have been disappointed at the failure to capture the Bremen.

Perils to Trade Cited.

New York — Danger to the foreign trade of the United States from economic alliances being formed by European belligerents was pointed out by the National Foreign Trade council, of which James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, is chairman, in a report made public here Monday. The council has been investigating recent European trade measures and considering the possible effects of retaliatory legislation.